

30. A polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the polymeric matrix pertains to a resin obtained by polyaddition.

31. A polymeric material as claimed in claim 30, characterised in that the polymeric matrix pertains to apolyurethane resin.

32. A method for preparing a polymeric material with antistatic properties claimed in ~~one or more of claims 1 to 31~~^{claim}, characterised by introducing into the polymeric matrix of a resin containing heteroatoms, in the absence of moisture, at least one electrolyte having a very high degree of purity in terms of the presence of polar molecules able to bind to the ionic lattice of said electrolyte.

33. A method as claimed in claim 32, characterised by reacting the resin containing heteroatoms with a salt having low lattice energy.

34. A method for preparing a polymeric material with antistatic properties as claimed in claim 32, characterised by reacting the resin containing heteroatoms with an inorganic salt.

35. A method for preparing a polymeric material with antistatic properties as claimed in claim 32, characterised by reacting the resin containing heteroatoms with an organic salt.

36. A method as claimed in claim 32, characterised by utilizing the polymeric matrix of a resin obtained by polycondensation.

37. A method as claimed in claim 32, characterised by doping the resin containing heteroatoms with a polyelectrolyte.